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इस भाग में निम्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 2

[PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
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Calcutta, the 5th December 1987

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1-357 GI/87

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NEW DELHI.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

234/4, ACHARYA JAGADISH BOSE ROAD,
CALCUTTA-20

The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135, of the Patents Act, 1970.

The 27th October, 1987

- 838/Cal/87. Hoechst Celanese Corporation. Water-soluble monoazo dyes containing a ureido group and two sulfonyl fiber-reactive groups, process for their preparation and their use.
- 839/Cal/87. Phillips Petroleum Company. Support for tubular heat exchanger with u-bend.
- 840/Cal/87. E.I. Du Pont De Nemours and Company. Process for recovery of silver from spent, waste, acidic processing fluids.
- 841/Cal/87. The Babcock & Wilcox Company. A chilled water system having a centrifugal compressor and an integrated control system. [Divisional dated 6th July, 1984].
- 842/Cal/87. McCormick & Company, Incorporated. Apparatus and process for sterilization of spices and leafy herbs.

The 28th October, 1987

- 843/Cal/87. Rolf Peddinghaus. A Vice.
- 844/Cal/87. Kurt Kienlein. Improvement relating to mattresses.
- 845/Cal/87. American Cyanamid Company. Copper coated fibers.

The 29th October, 1987

- 846/Cal/87. Rnd Hassan Dabbaj. Display device and display elements thereof.
- 847/Cal/87. Kobushiki Kaisha Nisshin Seisakusho. Truing device for hones.
- 848/Cal/87. Monroe Auto Equipment Company. Method and apparatus for absorbing mechanical shock.
- 849/Cal/87. Spetsialnoe Konstruktorsko-Tekhnologicheskoe Biuro Kompressorovogo i Kholodnogo Mashinostroenia Proizvodstvennogo Obiedinenia 'Odeskholodmash'. Apparatus for finish-machining a work-piece.
- 850/Cal/87. Montedine S.p.A. Thin-layer evaporator for high-viscosity fluids.

The 2nd November, 1987

- 851/Cal/87. M&T Chemicals, Inc. Method of fabricating semiconductor devices.
- 852/Cal/87. Mitsubishi Mining & Cement Co. Ltd. Finely pulverized solid fuel burner.

853/Cal/87. Kataoka Machine Co. Ltd. Web dividing and rewinding machines.

854/Cal/87. Govind Sanwaria. A novel flasher unit for use in signalling with lights.

855/Cal/87. Govind Sanwaria. A novel digital recording system for manufacturing and production industries.

856/Cal/87. Govind Sanwaria. A novel sound communication or reproduction system.

857/Cal/87. Alfa-Laval Separation AB. Method and apparatus for reduction of the pressure in a liquid mixture.

858/Cal/87. Krone Aktiengesellschaft. Cutting/Clamping terminal element for electrical conductors.

859/Cal/87. Ethicon, Inc. Stabilized compositions containing epidermal growth factor.

860/Cal/87. Kanwaljit Singh Bala. Improvements in or relating to insulation material.

APPLICATION FOR THE PATENTS FILED AT THE
PATENT OFFICE BRANCH, MUNICIPAL MARKET
BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR, KAROL BAGH,
NEW DELHI-110005.

The 12th October, 1987

890/Del/87. Alcan International Limited, "Multi-cell metal/air battery". (Convention date 22nd October, 1986) (Canada).

The 13th October, 1987

891/Del/87. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of soluble alkali silicates from rice husk".

892/Del/87. Albright & Wilson Limited, "Fabric treatment". (Convention date 13th October, 1986, 19th January, 1987 & 19th January, 1987) (U.K.).

893/Del/87. Enkotec A/S. "A tool ring, a method of making it, and a holding tool for use in the performance of the method".

894/Del/87. Allied Corporation. "Recovery of acids from material comprising acid and salt".

The 14th October, 1987

895/Del/87. Sujoy Kumar Guha. "Portable multipowered cold vaccine carrier".

896/Del/87. Seaglider Concept S.A. "A surface effect transport vehicle including approved lift means".

897/Del/87. National Council for Cement and Building Materials. "A system for use with a vertical shaft kiln".

898/Del/87. National Council for Cement and Building Materials. "A system for use in a vertical shaft kiln".

899/Del/87. National Council for Cement and Building Materials. "A process for the manufacture of white cement".

900/Del/87. National Council for Cement and Building Materials. "A process for the manufacture of white cement".

901/Del/87. National Council for Cement and Building Materials. "An apparatus for the manufacture of white cement".

The 15th October, 1987

902/Del/87. Raj Kumar, "Grain drier".

903/Del/87. Rohm and Haas Company. "Core-shell polymers and compositions containing core-shell polymers".

904/Del/87. Crane Packing Limited, "Mechanical face seals". (Convention date 23rd October, 1986) (U.K.).

905/Del/87. Pfizer Inc, "or-statine and nor-cyclostatine polypeptides".

906/Del/87. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, "A process for the production of oxalic acid by direct oxidation of wood dust".

The 16th October, 1987

907/Del/87. Toyo Engineering Corporation, "Process for the separation of unconverted raw materials".

908/Del/87. Martin Marietta Corporation, "Improved solar energy tracking structure".

909/Del/87. The Lubrizol Corporation, "A process for over-basing via metal borate formation".

The 19th October, 1987

910/Del/87. Voest-Alpine Aktiengesellschaft, "A method of recovering metals and metal alloys and a plant therefor".

911/Del/87. Voest-Alpine Aktiengesellschaft, "A method of recovering metals and metal alloys and a plant therefor".

912/Del/87. Solvay & Cie., "Coated seeds". [Divisional date 12th December, 1984].

913/Del/87. Imperial Chemical Industries Plc., "Method of assembling filter press type structure". (Convention date 30th October, 1986) (U.K.).

914/Del/87. Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, "Press fit coupling structure of members".

915/Del/87. Parsons Chain Company Limited, "Chains and chain conveyors". (Convention date 20th October, 1986) (U.K.).

916/Del/87. National Research Development Corporation of India, "A process for the preparation of a bisphenol a phosphate ester".

917/Del/87. National Research Development Corporation of India, "A process for the preparation of polyvinyl chloride cloth".

The 20th October, 1987

918/Del/87. Adolf Imhoff, "Slab-shaped building element".

919/Del/87. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B.V., "Ethylene oxide catalyst and process for the catalytic production of ethylene oxide".

920/Del/87. Colgate-Palmolive Company, "A container".

The 21st October, 1987

921/Del/87. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of jojoba body cream using jojoba oil".

922/Del/87. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of novel catalyst of platinum group metal complex containing sigma donor ligands for the oxidation of saturated hydrocarbons".

923/Del/87. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of 1-(1, 5-dimethyl-5-(Substituted) hexyl) 4-methylbenzenes from zingerene".

924/Del/87. C. R. Bard, Inc., "Multiple balloon angioplasty catheter".

925/Del/87. Soletanche, "A process for placing a pile in the ground, a drilling machine and an arrangement for implementing this process".

926/Del/87. C.R. Bard, Inc, "Wire guided laser catheter".

927/Del/87. Heinz Schaff Nahrungsmittel-Extrusionstechnik, "Method of making products edible for humans from vegetable substances or for changing the flavour of vegetable substances".

The 23rd October, 1987

928/Del/87. Dipankar Basu, "Burglar Alarm System".

929/Del/87. Nobel Chematur "Method for the recovery of isocyanates".

930/Del/87. Tremco Incorporated, "Adhesive composition, process, and product".

931/Del/87. Amoco Corporation, "Target and background capture methods and apparatus for affinity assays".

932/Del/87. Facet Enterprises Inc., "A wet motor fuel pump for pumping fuel from a fuel source to an internal combustion engine". [Divisional date 5th February, 1985].

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE BRANCH, 61, WALLAJAH ROAD, MADRAS-600 002

The 19th October, 1987

747/Mas/87. Capt. E. Kumaran, Electrical energy from sea wave.

748/Mas/87. Berol Suisse SA, A method in the mechanical working of aluminium and aluminium alloys in the presence of a cooling lubricant and a concentrate of the cooling lubricant.

749/Mas/87. Berol Suisse SA, A method in the mechanical working of aluminium and aluminium alloys in the presence of a cooling lubricant, and a concentrate of the cooling lubricant.

750/Mas/87. BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Working of cyclohexyl hydroperoxide containing reaction mixtures.

751/Mas/87. Institut Francais Du Petrole Olcin polysulfide compositions their manufacture and use as additives for lubricants.

752/Mas/87. Kimberly-Clark Corporation, A smoking article. (Divided out of Patent Application No. 583/Mas/84).

753/Mas/87. The English Electric Company of India Limited, A self powered electro-mechanical inverse definite minimum time relay.

The 20th October, 1987

754/Mas/87. Prof. Dr. E.R.B. Shanmugasundaram; Dr. E.R.B. Shankar Sundaram and E.R.B. Sekhar Sundaram, A process for the preparation of a herbal drug for the prevention of coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disorders (called by us "CARIO FORT").

755/Mas/87. Prof. Dr. E.R.B. Shanmugasundaram; Dr. E.R.B. Shankar Sundaram; Miss E.R.B. Bindu Sundaram and E.R.B. Sekhar Sundaram, A formula for the preparation of a herbal drug for controlling voluntary alcohol intake in alcohol addicts (called by us "ALCOLCURB").

756/Mas/87. BBC Brown Boveri AG, Method for monitoring and controlling an antenna selector and antenna selector for carrying out the method.

757/Mas/87. Union Carbide Corporation, Novel vinyl chloride resins and composition incorporating such resins.

758/Mas/87. Institute PO Tchenne Metalurgia, Vibrating jaw crusher.

759/Mas/87. The Union Steel Corporation of South Africa Limited & Edward L. Bateman Limited, Treatment of Gas liquor.

760/Mas/87. Dyneema VOF. Process for preparing polyethylene articles of high tensile strength and moduls and low creep and articles thus obtained.

The 21st October, 1987

761/Mas/87. Stamicarbon B.V. Process for concentrating a urea solution and installation for carrying out the process.

762/Mas/87. Stamicarbon B.V. Process for preparing urea.

763/Mas/87. Maritime hydraulics AS. A system for pipe manipulation.

764/Mas/87. Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien. The use of citric acid partial esters and mixtures thereof for the extraction of iron.

The 23rd October, 1987

765/Mas/87. Mohanlal Maheshwary. A novel flushing cistern.

766/Mas/87. Sterimatic holding limited. Improvements in or relating to syringes. (October 24, 1986; Great Britain).

767/Mas/87. Bepak plc. A non throttling discharge pump Assembly. (October 24, 1986; Great Britain).

768/Mas/87. BBC Brown Boveri AG. An apparatus for cooling semiconductor components.

769/Mas/87. Mississippi Chemical Corporation. Conversion of calcium compounds into solid and gaseous compounds.

770/Mas/87. American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Spool for holding optical fiber.

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CLASS : 119-F7 & 172-B.

161431

Int. Cl. B 65 h 54/00.

A YARN HANDLING MACHINE.

Applicant : MASCHINENFABRIK RIETER AG., A BODY CORPORATE ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF SWITZERLAND, OF CH-8406, WINTERTHUR, SWITZERLAND.

Inventors : (1) ANDRE LATTION, (2) JURG BISCHOF-BERGER, (3) WALTER SLAVIK, (4) GUNTER GARTNER, (5) RUDOLF LUZ & (6) ERNEST ENGELI.

Application No. 368/Mas/84 filed May 19, 1984.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

31 claims

A yarn handling machine having one or more operating stations a service tender movable relative to said operating stations and adapted to be located in registry with any selected station, said tender carrying a bobbin inserting apparatus comprising a bobbin gripper movable along a predetermined path (the "gripper path") and a bobbin holder to present bobbins to said gripper as it moves along said path, said holder including elements relatively adaptable to locate bobbins of varying diameter relative to said path and said gripper including elements relatively adaptable to collect bobbins of varying diameter from the holder and insert into a cradle mechanism of that station.

Comp. Specn. 52 pages; Drgs. 10 sheets.

CLASS : 32 A2

161432

Int. Cl. C 09 b 5/48.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING DIANTHRAQUINONE-N, N'-DIHYDRAZINE.

Applicant : MITSUI TOATSU CHEMICALS INC., A JAPANESE BODY CORPORATE OF 2-5, 3-CHOME, KASUMIGASEKI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Inventors : KIMITOSHI KATO, HIROSHI AIGA, TAMIO MIKADO, TUNEHIO SAKAI.

Application No. 435/Mas/84 filed June 14, 1984.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 claims

A process for producing dianthraquinone-N, N'-dihydrazine, which comprises condensing 1-aminanthraquinone at a temperature of 80—150°C using a known oxidizing agent and an alkali condensation agent in the presence of 1, 3-dimethyl 2-imidazolidinone, separating the resulting condensation product, subjecting the condensation product to reduction treatment using hydrosulfite, and then subjecting same to oxidation treatment using air and recovering the resulting dianthraquinone-N, N'-dihydrazine by known means.

Compl. Specn. 19 pages. Dr. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 129-G, H & 206-E.

161433

Int. Cl. G 05 b 19/00.

A SYSTEM FOR MACHINING A SURFACE OF A WORKPIECE ROTATING ABOUT AN AXIS.

Applicant : AE PLC, OF CAWSTON HOUSE, CAWSTON, RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE CV 227SB, ENGLAND A BRITISH COMPANY.

Inventors : (1) WALTER GWYN EDWARDS, (2) ROBERT JOHN HOLDSWORTH WINTERBOTTOM.

Application No. 453/Mas/84 filed June 21, 1984.

Convention dated 23rd July 1983, No. 8319892 (U.K.).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

8 claims

A system for machining a surface of a workpiece rotating about an axis to a changing profile in two mutually perpendicular directions, comprising a workpiece drive for holding and rotating the workpiece, an angular position encoder for producing a signal representing the angular position of the workpiece, a tool movable in one of said two mutually perpendicular directions towards and away from the workpiece and movable in the other of said two mutually perpendicular directions over the surface of the workpiece to machine the

workpiece, a tool position transducer for producing a feed back signal representing the position of said tool in said towards and away movement, a tool velocity transducer for producing a feedback signal representing the velocity of said tool in said towards and away movement, a first tool drive connected to the tool for moving the tool in said direction over the surface of the workpiece, a surface position encoder for producing a signal representing the position of the tool in said direction over the surface of the workpiece, a second tool drive for moving the tool towards and away from the workpiece to machine to the workpiece, a computer for producing from input data fed thereto, a succession of digital signals defining required successive tool position at defined angular and surface positions on said workpiece to machine the workpiece to a predetermined profile, a store included in the computer for storing said digital signals, and connected to said angular position encoder and said surface position encoder for outputting digital signals in accordance with angular and surface position signals received from said encoders, a signal processor for receiving successive said digital signal outputted by said store and for converting said digital signals into an analogue signal corresponding to required tool position and analogue closed-loop control system having an input connected to said signal processor, said tool position transducer and said tool velocity transducer and having an output connected to said second drive means for producing from said inputs a signal fed to said second drive means for controlling the tool movement to produce said predetermined profile on said workpiece.

Compl. Specn. 26 pages; Drgs. 2 sheets.

CLASS : 39-K, 145-F. 161434

Int. Class : C 01 b 11/02.

IMPROVEMENT IN A PROCESS FOR THE GENERATION OF ClO_2 BY A ClO_2 GENERATOR.

Applicant : Inventor : ELEMPLACKAL THOMAS MATHAI, ELEMPLACKAL HOUSE, MYLAPRA TOWN P.O. (VIA) PATHANAMTHITTA, KERALA, INDIA, INDIAN NATIONAL.

Application No. 455/Mas/84 filed June 25, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 claims

In a process for the generation of ClO_2 by a conventional ClO_2 generator, the improvement being the precipitation of the sulphates of sodium present in the spent liquor obtained from the said generator by raising the acidity of the spent liquor to 500 ± 10 gpl by the addition of concentrated H_2SO_4 and cooling the same to about 20°C ; separation of the said liquor (with sodium chlorate in solution) from the precipitate and addition of concentrated sulphuric acid thereto; and re-cycling of the said liquor into the said generator with the simultaneous feeding of $\text{NaClO} + \text{NaClO}_3$ in solid form thereto through the positive feeding system thereof, while keeping the vacuum intact.

Compl. Specn. 10 pages, Drg. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 40-F. 161435

Int. Class : C 07 b 1/00.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR HYDROGENATING A HYDROCARBON FEED.

Applicant : LUMMUS CREST INC., OF 1515, BROAD STREET, BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY 07003, U.S.A., A COMPANY ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A.

Inventors : (1) JOHN CASPERS & (2) RINALDO KRAMER.

Application No. 474/Mas/84 filed July 2, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Madras Branch.

18 claims

In a process for hydrogenating a hydrocarbon feed at a hydrogenation pressure of atleast 1000 psi wherein a hydrogenation effluent comprising a liquid portion and/or a gaseous portion is recovered from the hydrogenation, said gaseous portion containing unreacted hydrogen and impurities, the improvement comprising :

- reducing the pressure of said gaseous portion from a hydrogenation pressure of atleast 1000 psi to a lower pressure which is at least 200 psi less than the hydrogenation pressure and which is not greater than 1500 psi.
- removing impurities from said gaseous portion at the lower pressure to provide a gas containing at least 70% by volume, of hydrogen; and
- increasing the pressure of the hydrogen containing gas to an elevated pressure which is at least 1000 psi and which is at least 200 psi greater than the said lower pressure, the hydrogen gas at the hydrogenation pressure being recycled to the hydrogenation.

Compl. Specn. 22 pages Drgs. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 140—A2 161436

Int. Class : C 10 G 13/00, 37/00.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING A HIGH QUALITY LUBE BASE STOCK OIL FROM WAXY CRUDE OIL.

Applicant : MOBIL OIL CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 150 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : WILLIAM EVEREST GARWOOD, MURRAY ROBERT SILK, JOHT WESLEY WALKER.

Application No. 477/Mas/84, filed on 2-7-1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Madras Branch.

8 claims

1. A process for preparing a high quality lube basestock oil from waxy crude oil, which process comprises :

- extracting a waxy crude oil distillate fraction that boils within the range from 316°C to 593°C (600°F to 1100°F) or a deasphalted short residuum fraction of said waxy crude oil, with an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent in order to yield a waxy raffinate from which undesirable compounds have been removed;
- mixing the waxy raffinate with hydrogen and contacting the mixture at a temperature of 260°C to 357°C with a dewaxing catalyst comprising an aluminosilicate zeolite having a silica/alumina ratio of at least 12 and a constraint index of 1 to 12 with or without a hydrogenation metal, to thereby convert wax contained in the raffinate to lower boiling hydrocarbons; and
- cascading the dewaxed raffinate to a hydrotreating zone wherein the dewaxed raffinate is contacted in the presence of hydrogen with a hydrotreating catalyst comprising a strong hydrogen with a hydrotreating catalyst comprising a strong hydrogenation component with a hydrogenation activity at least equivalent to that of nickel-tungsten or platinum, on a non-acidic support at a hydrogen partial pressure of from 6996 KPa to 20786 KPa (1000 Psig to 3000 Psig), at a temperature of from 260°C to 357°C (500°F to 675°F) and at a liquid hourly space velocity of from 0.1 to 2.0 thereby hydrotreating said dewaxed raffinate to effect substantially complete desulfurization of said dewaxed raffinate but to avoid substantial hydrogenation of aromatic compounds in said raffinate, in order to yield a lube basestock oil having a viscosity index of approximately 100.

Compl. Specn. 23 pages, Drgs. 2 sheets.

CLASS : 146 C.

161437

2 claims

Int. Class : B 65 b 57/00.

A DEVICE FOR ACCURATE FEEDING OF A WEB OF PACKAGE MATERIAL DURING THE PRODUCTION OF PACKAGES.

Applicant : TETRA PAK INTERNATIONAL AB, OF BOX 1701, S-221 01 LUND SWEDEN (A SWEDISH COMPANY).

Inventors : (1) ANDERS EDVARD HILMERSSON AND (2) ISTVAN MARTON ULVROS.

Application No. 489/Mas/84 filed July 6, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 claims

A device for accurate feeding of a web of package material during the production of packages comprising two detector elements with light-sensing elements such as photocells for sensing markings 1, 2 present on the web of package material, the output of the first detector element which produces a sequence of pulses according to marking¹ is being connected to the second detector element for activating it and sensing marking² to produce a sequence of pulses¹⁵ in accordance with marking² the output of the detector element being connected to a comparator for comparing the pulse sequence¹⁵ with a known pulse sequence¹⁴ corresponding to marking² stored in the memory of the comparator to produce a signal when the pulse sequence¹⁵ and pulse sequence¹⁶ are in agreement.

Compl. Specn. 12 pages. Drg. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 24—D3.

161438

Int. Class : B 60 t 15/00.

AUTOMATIC BRAKE CONTROL SYSTEM.

Applicant : KIA INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., A KOREAN COMPANY, 514-5, SIHUNG-DONG, GURO-KU, SEOUL, KOREA.

Inventor : JUNG YONG HA.

Application No. 538/Mas/84 filed July 24, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Madras Branch.

9 claims

An automatic brake control system for vehicles comprising : a casing defining a brake oil passage; valve means within said casing for controlling the flow of brake oil, said valve means comprising a main check valve and a sub-check valve for sealing said oil passage; first and second solenoid coils mounted at opposite ends of said casing for selectively operating said valve means; a brake master cylinder in fluid communication with one end of said oil passage; brake means in fluid communication with the other end of said oil passage; and electric circuit means for selectively energizing said coils.

Compl. Specn. 17 pages. Drgs. 2 sheets.

CLASS : 53—E.

161439

Int. Class : B 62 K 21/02.

FRONT WHEEL FORK FOR MOTORCYCLES.

Applicant : KABUSHIKI KAISHA SHOWA SEISAKUSHO OF 6-20, YAESU 2-CHOME, CHOU-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN, A CORPORATION OF JAPAN.

Inventor : KIYOTO KOYAMA.

Application No. 542/Mas/84 filed on 25-7-1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Madras Branch.

A front wheel work for a motorcycle, comprising a bottom case, a fork pipe telescopically fitted in said bottom case characterised in that a pipe fixed to said bottom case and extended in that a pipe fixed to said bottom case and extended end of said pipe, said fork pipe having an upper end opening closed by a closure member, and a cylindrical collar (36) interposed between an inner wall surface of said closure member and an upper end of said coil spring.

Compl. Specn. 8 pages. Drg. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 35C & 136F.

161440

Int. Class : B 28 b 1/00, 7/00.

A METHOD OF MANUFACTURE OF MOULDED ARTICLES OF ASBESTOS, CEMENT OR CONCRETE AND A MOULD FOR CARRYING OUT THE SAID METHOD.

Applicant & Inventor : ANNAMALAI GNANASEKARAN, PLOT NO. 31 ANNAI SATHYA NAGAR, PONNIAMMAN MEDU POST, MADRAS-600 110, TAMIL NADU, INDIA, INDIN NATIONAL.

Application No. 708/Mas/84 filed September 18, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972, Patent Office, Madras Branch.

20 claims

A method of manufacture of moulded articles of asbestos, cement or concrete comprising the steps of pouring a mix of asbestos, cement or concrete, to the desired height, into a mould of the desired shape and configuration, to cause the mix to be supported on and/or against and in contact with, a flexible or rigid sheet or film of a material such as herein described, the said sheet or film being of the said shape or configuration and constituting the base and/or one or more sides of the mould and having a smooth and even surface or a smooth, even and glossy surface.

Compl. Specn. 11 pages. Drg. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 116—C & D.

161441

Int. Class : B 65g—17/00.

DEVICE FOR TRANSPORTING CANS.

Applicant : MASCHINENFABRIK RIETER AG, A BODY CORPORATE ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF SWITZERLAND, OF CH-8406, WINTERTHUR, SWITZERLAND.

Inventor : JURG BISCHOFBERGER, MANFRED FEIGE.

Application No. 383/Mas/84 filed on 25-5-1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

17 claims

Device for transporting cans with horizontal and vertical guidance together with means for stepwise can feed, characterized in that the said means has atleast one transport rail (6A, 6B, 101, 102) said rail movable in a stepwise manner by means such as crank drives from a starting position located underneath the horizontal can guidance rails (6; 101A, 102A; 101B, 102B) into a position, referred to as the transport disposition, located above the horizontal can guidance and then in a can transport direction (L. Fig. 11) and thereafter back to the starting position.

Compl. Specn. 22 pages. Drgs. 4 sheets.

CLASS : 24-E.

161442

Int. Class : B 60 t 7/00 13/00.

AUTOMATIC ADJUSTER FOR A VEHICLE BRAKE ACTUATOR.

Applicant & Inventor : LUCAS INDUSTRIES PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY, A BRITISH COMPANY, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM-10, ENGLAND.

Application No. : 426/Mas/84 filed 12th June, 1984.

Convention dated 16th June 1983 (8316390) United Kingdom.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

15 claims

An automatic adjuster for use with a vehicle brake actuator comprising a housing, a tappet movable in the housing and engagable, in use, with a braking element, an adjuster member forming a non-reversible threaded connection with means which is separate from the tappet and fixed relative to the housing, such that rotation of the adjuster member in one direction causes axial adjusting movement thereof, the adjuster member acting as a backstop to set the inwardly retracted position of the tappet, resilient means acting to separate the tappet and adjuster member so as to urge the tappet in a brakeapplying direction, a clutch ring urged towards a normally non-rotatable clutch surface and operable to control rotation of said adjuster member by means of a reversible threaded connection formed between the clutch ring and co-operating means on or connected for rotation with the adjuster member, the arrangement being such that when the tappet moves in a brake-applying direction through a sufficient distance to take up a predetermined clearance in the reversible thread, a force then generated at the reversible thread causes the clutch ring to be held against rotation by the clutch surface, whereby the reversible threads co-operate, upon further movement of the tappet in the brake-applying direction, to cause rotation of the adjuster member in said one direction such as to move it axially to a new position relative to said fixed means and thereby set an adjusted retracted position of the tappet.

Compl. Specn. 16 pages. Drgs. 2 sheets.

CLASS : 187 C4.

161443

Int. Class : H 84 m 3/00.

TELEPHONE MULTIPARTY LINE ADAPTOR CIRCUIT.

Applicant : INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 320 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 10022, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) FRANCISCO ARTURO MIBOLETON, (2) SANTANU DAS AND (3) FRANKLIN HARGRAVE.

Application No. 427/Mas/84 filed June 12, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

9 claims

A multiparty line adapter circuit for enabling a telephone subset to share a single subscriber line with one or more other subscriber subsets, each of the subsets having a similar multiparty line adaptor circuit associated therewith, each of the multiparty line adaptor circuits comprising, a first detector for detecting the flow of current in subscriber tip and ring lines when the subscriber goes Off-Hook, a second detector for detecting a polarity reversal on the tip and ring lines, a signalling sender enabled in response to the polarity reversal on the tip and ring lines for coupling a unique identification signal to the tip and ring lines, an actuator for enabling all of the multiparty line adaptor circuits in response to the polarity reversal, a disabling circuit for disabling all subsets in response to the polarity reversal, a signalling receiver responsive to an interrogate signal to cause the multiparty line adaptor circuit to transmit a unique identification signal to the subscriber line, a sensor responsive to the unique identification signal to enable the multiparty line adaptor circuit such that ringing current can be received from the subscriber line at the enabled multiparty line adaptor circuit, and such that none of the disabled multiparty line adaptor circuits receives the ringing current, a receiver for receiving the identification signals such that only the calling subscriber and the uniquely identified

called subscriber are coupled to the subscriber line, and such that all other subscribers on the multiparty line are disabled and uncoupled thereby maintaining privacy of communication on the multiparty line between the calling and called subscriber.

Compl. Specn. 24 pages. Drgs. 3 sheets.

CLASS : 85 K.

161444

Int. Class : F 27 b 15/00.

A PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR A HIGH-VELOCITY MULTI-SOLID FLUIDIZED BED REACTION.

[Applicant : BATTELLE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, A CORPORATION INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A., AND HAVING ITS PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS AT 505 KING AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43201-2693, U.S.A.]

Inventor : HERMAN NACK.

Application No. 449/Mas/84 filed June 19, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

13 claims

A high-velocity multisolid fluidized bed reaction process utilizing an overlapping coarse-particle fluidized bed with a recirculating fine-particle entrained bed in a fluidized bed reactor, the improvement comprising

fluidizing the coarse-particle bed with a fluidizing gas in the lower, high-velocity region of the reactor, introducing fine particles into the coarse particle bed and entraining the fine particles with the fluidizing gas within both the lower, high-velocity region and the upper low-velocity region of the reactor at a rate sufficient to maintain the level of the upper boundary of the coarse particle bed in the upper, low-velocity region, and recirculating the fine particles drawn out from the upper, low-velocity region into the lower, high-velocity region of the reactor.

Compl. Specn. 18 pages. Drg. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 70B & 70C5.

161445

Int. Class : C 22 d 1/00.

AN APPARATUS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF METALS INCLUDING THEIR ALLOYS IN HEATED, SEMI-MOLTEN OR MOLTEN FORM.

Applicant : INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, I.I.T. P.O., MADRAS-600 036, TAMIL NADU, INDIA; AN AUTONOMOUS BODY SET UP BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Inventors : (1) PROF. DR. RAMASWAMI VASUDEVAN AND (2) V. JAGASIVAMANI.

Application No. 458/Mas/84 filed June 26, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 claims

An apparatus for the manufacture of metals including their alloys in heated, semi-molten or molten form comprising a d.c. source; two electrodes connected to the d.c. source and disposed in an electrolytic bath, of which the cathode is constituted by one or more pieces of the metal or metals to be heated while the anode is any metallic substance characterised in that the electrolyte is mildly conductive, non-corrosive to the said metal or metals and soluble in water, and the d.c. source has a voltage rating for impressing a d.c. voltage on the cathode and anode sufficient to form and maintain an adherent hydrogen film on the said piece or pieces to heat the same such as a d.c. voltage of 150 volts for an electrolyte consisting of dilute sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate solution (4%—10%); and a monitor is connected to the d.c. source for switching off the same on completion of a predetermined interval of time.

Compl. Specn. 8 pages. Drg. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 32E & 136C.

161446

Int. Class : C 88 f 3/84.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR EXTRUDING WITH A REDUCED SURFACE MELT FRACTURE A MOLTEN, MARROW MOLECULAR WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION, LINEAR ETHYLENE POLYMER.

Applicant : UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, MANUFACTURERS, A CORPORATION ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, LOCATED AT : OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD, BANBURY, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, 86817, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : ARAKALGUR VENKATAPATHIA RAM AMURTHY.

Application No. 464/Mas/84 filed June 27, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972). Patent Office, Madras Branch.

13 claims

An improved process for extruding with a reduced surface melt fracture a molten, narrow molecular weight distribution, linear, ethylene polymer which comprises adding 58 to 3000 ppm of an adhesion promoter to the ethylene polymer and extruding the composition thus formed through a die land region defining opposing surfaces terminating in die gap, at least one of said surfaces being of stainless steel.

Complete Specn. 34 pages. Drgs. 2 sheets.

CLASS : 102-D, 206-E.

161447

Int. Class : M 04 b 3/46.

A MONITORING SYSTEM FOR MONITORING FLUID FLOW PASSING THROUGH A MONITORED FLOWLINE.

Applicant : KERR MCGEE CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE OF KERR MCGEE CENTER, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA U.S.A.

Inventor : F. ALLEN LEHMAN, MALEELM G. RAY, WILLIAM M. SIEFFEL.

Application No. 467/Mas/84 filed 28th June 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972). Patent Office, Madras Branch.

26 claims

A monitoring system for monitoring fluid flow passing through one or more monitored flowline, comprising :

a plurality of transducers connected to the monitored flowlines and adapted to detect the flow of fluids passing through the monitored flowline, the transducer being adapted to provide a flow signal proportional to the velocity of fluid flowing through the monitored flowline; and

a means for receiving the flow signals provided by the transducer, said means including a portion having an alarm value; and an alarm delay time stored therein wherein the alarm value and the alarm delay time is determined for the monitored flowline.

Said alarm value being a velocity having a value between about fifty percent (50%) and about twenty percent (20%) of a predetermined maximum value of the velocity of the fluid flowing through the monitored flowline where the values of the velocity of the fluid flowing through the monitored flowline substantially vary over a first predetermined period of time and said alarm value being a velocity having a value slightly less than a predetermined minimum value of the velocity of the fluid flowing through the monitored flowline where the values of the velocity of the fluid flowing through the monitored flowline are relatively constant over a second predetermined period of time, and

said alarm delay time being a period of time sufficient to encompass atleast about three predetermined maximum velocity peaks of the fluid flowing through the monitored flowline and being in excess of a predetermined minimum period of time, and

Said means providing an output indication in response to receiving a flow signal from the transducer indicating the velocity of the fluid flowing through the monitored flowline to have a value below the predetermined alarm value for a period of time in excess of the predetermined alarm delay time, thereby indicating a problem production condition in the fluid flow passing through the monitored flowline; and

Means for establishing a production flow characteristics profile for each monitored flowline, each said alarm values and each said alarm delay time being determined from the respective production flow characteristics profile for each monitored flowline.

Compl. Specn. 48 pages, Drgs. 3 sheets.

CLASS : 98D, E&40F.

161448

Int. Class : C 01 b 17/74, 17/86.

AN APPARATUS FOR THE RECOVERY OF HEAT FROM A SULFURIC ACID PLANT.

Applicant : MONSANTO COMPANY, A DELAWARE, CORPORATION, RESIDING AT 800 NORTH LINDHARGH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63167 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) DONALD RAY MCALISTER, (2) STEVEN ANTHONY ZIEBOLD.

Application No. 481/Mas/84 filed July 3, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972). Patent Office, Madras Branch.

6 claims

An apparatus for the recovery of heat from a sulfuric acid plant comprising a heat recovery tower and a heat exchanger, said heat recovery tower having top and bottom inlets and top and bottom outlets, said bottom inlet arranged to receive a gas stream containing sulfur trioxide and said top inlet arranged to receive a sulfuric acid stream having a concentration greater than 98%, said top outlet arranged to discharge said gas stream, said bottom outlet arranged to discharge said sulfuric acid stream at a concentration less than 101% and at a temperature greater than 120°C;

said heat exchanger arranged to receive said sulfuric acid stream to recover heat therefrom and fabricated from an alloy selected from the group consisting of ferrous alloys containing chromium, iron-nickel alloys containing chromium and nickel alloys containing chromium, said alloy having an austenitic, ferritic or duplex structure, the composition of the alloy further corresponding to the following relationship: $0.35 (Fe + Mn) + 0.70 (Cr) + 0.30(Ni) - 0.12(Mo) > 39$ where:

Fe = the weight percent of iron in the alloy, Mn = the weight percent of manganese in the alloy, Cr = the weight percent of chromium in the alloy, Ni = the weight percent of nickel in the alloy, Mo = the weight percent of molybdenum in the alloy.

Compl. Specn. 29 pages, Drgs. 4 sheets.

CLASS : 206 A.

161449

Int. Class : H 01 q 19/08.

REFLECTOR ANTENA.

Applicant : CONTRAVES ITALIANA S.P.A., OF ITALIAN NATIONALITY, VIA AFFILE, 102-00131 ROME, ITALY.

Inventors : (1) ALIA FRANCESCO AND (2) RUGGERINI GIANFRANCO.

Application No. 482/Mas/84 filed July 3, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

3 claims

A reflector antenna system comprising a feeding system including a horn antenna with the separate input systems adapted to produce two primary beams radiating toward a reflector and having a common phase center but angularly displaced from one another, and said horn antenna having a baffle including dielectric material for controlling the propagation of modes, and said reflector interacting with the primary beams to produce two secondary beams angularly displaced from one another.

Compl. Specn. 8 pages. Drgs. 3 sheets.

CLASS : 9A.

161450

Int. Class : F 16 c 33/00.

A METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING A COMPOSITE STRIP FOR A PLAIN BEARING.

Applicant & Inventor: AEPLC, A COMPANY REGISTERED UNDER THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, OF, CAWSTON HOUSE, CAWSTON, RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE CV 22 7 SA, ENGLAND.

Application No. 484/Mas/84 filed July 4, 1984.

Convention dated 5th July, 1983 (8318156) United Kingdom.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

8 claims

A method for manufacturing a composite strip for a plain bearing which comprises : casting a billet of a bearing alloy comprising from 1 to 11% by weight silicon, from 8 to 35% weight tin and from 0.2 to 3% copper, the balance being aluminium; annealing the billet for a first time; cold rolling the annealed billet for a first time to form a strip; annealing the strip for a second time; cladding one side of the strip with a layer of aluminium; cold rolling the strip for a second time, down to the required final thickness; and bending the aluminium layer of the strip to a steel backing to form the composite strip.

Compl. Specification 13 pages. Drg. nil.

CLASS : 164 C & 201 D.

161451

Int. Class : C02c 1/18.

APPARATUS PROVIDED IN A FLUID CONTAINER FOR CLARIFYING FLUIDS CONTAINING SUSPENDED SETTLEABLE SOLIDS.

Applicant : BURNS & McDONNELL ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC., A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, U.S.A., OF 4800 EAST 63RD STREET, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64141, U.S.A.

Inventors : JERRY DALE MORROW & PAUL LOWELL ANDREWS.

Application for Patent No. 410/Del/84 filed on 17th May, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

9 claims

An apparatus for clarifying fluids containing suspended settleable solids said apparatus comprising :

first means, for defining a quiescent zone in the container, said first means including a pair of end walls, a pair of side walls, a bottom wall comprising at least one surface having open and closed areas to permit settled solids to pass out of said quiescent zone and means to introduce fluid containing suspended solids into said quiescent zone;

second means located below said first means, for defining a fluid flow path below and in communication with said bottom wall,

said second means having an inlet and an outlet,

pump means, located substantially adjacent to said outlet of said second means, for creating a low pressure area at said outlet, thereby causing the fluid to flow into said inlet, along said flow path and at least a portion thereof out of said outlet, and causing settled solids to pass through said open areas from said quiescent zone into said flow path, and

third means, located in said first means, for removing clarified fluid from the top of said first means and from the fluid container.

Compl. Specn. 14 pages. Drgs. 2 sheets.

CLASS : 81

161452

Int. Class : A62c 1/06.

IMPROVED AUTOMATIC WATER SPRINKLER FOR USE AS FIXED FIRE PROTECTION DEVICE.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventors : GOPAL KRISHAN, ASHOK KUMAR GUPTA & SHASHI BAL GUPTA.

Application for Patent No. 538/Del/84 filed on 4th July, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

6 claims

An improved automatic water sprinkler for use as a fixed fire protection device comprising a body (10) having a centrally drilled threaded hole on which a replaceable nozzle is fixed with the nozzle pointing downwards the body being provided with two yoke arms (1), the yoke arms extending downwardly from the body with the nozzle located between the yoke arms, an opening provided at the junction of the yoke arms, a fixing means passing through said opening, a perforated deflector plate (5) having a hole at its centre, the deflector plate being fixed at the junction of the yoke arms and a fusible link (11) consisting of two metal elements (3, 4) soldered with an eutectic alloy which melts at a predetermined temperature, provided between the nozzle and the junction of the yoke arms.

Compl. Specn. 11 pages. Drgs. 4 sheets.

CLASS : 14D.

161453

Int. Class : H01m 21/00, 1/06 & 17/00.

A GALVANIC CELL HAVING A RESEALABLE VENT CLOSURE AND A METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THE SAME.

Applicant : UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK LOCATED AT OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD, DAMBURY STATE OF CONNECTICUT 06717, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : MANUEL ROFOLS MALAY.

Application for Patent No. 567/Del/84 filed on 11th July, 1984

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

11 claims

A galvanic cell having a re-sealable vent closure comprising a cylindrical container having a closed end, an open end and an upstanding wall with an inwardly turned peripheral edge portion, said edge portion having an inner surface and an outer surface said container having therein electrochemically active ingredients such as herein described; and a closure member disposed over the open end of said container, said closure member comprising a resilient annular flange extending toward the closed end of said container, said flange defining an outer circumferential notch and being positioned such that the inwardly turned peripheral edge portion of the container is inserted into said circumferential notch; characterized by said inwardly turned peripheral edge portion of the container being inwardly crimped at an angle of between 85° and 95° relative to the upstanding wall of the container, and said closure member further comprising an outer sealing lip which is disposed at an angle of between 85° and 95° relative to the upstanding wall of the container, said lip extending substantially parallel to and in contiguous sealing relationship with the outer surface of the inwardly turned peripheral edge portion of the container said lip having an inner face and defining a circumferential groove in said inner face, such that the sealing lip and inwardly turned peripheral edge portion of the container comprise a re-sealable venting means operable in that the buildup of pressure inside the cell beyond a predetermined limit will cause said sealing lip to momentarily deflect, thereby permitting the release of such pressure from inside the wall.

Compl. Specn. 23 pages, Drg. 1 sheet.

CLASS : 107G. 161454

Int. Class : F02b 31/00 & 69/00.

AN ELECTRONICALLY CONTROLLABLE DUAL FUEL SYSTEM FOR AN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE.

Applicant : HARVEY MARSHALL REID, A CITIZEN OF NEW ZEALAND, OF 11 WAKEFIELD STREET, LOWER HUTT, NEW ZEALAND.

Inventors : HARVEY MARSHALL REID, NEIL ROBERT POLETTI & JONATHAN BARTON RAINEY.

Application for Patent No. 602/Del/84 filed on 25th July, 1984.

Convention date 4th August, 1983/205140/(New Zealand).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

20 claims

An electronically controllable dual fuel system for an internal combustion engine having a liquid fuel injection system incorporating an injector pump for delivering prescribed quantities of a principal liquid fuel (being a petroleum based or like combustible liquid fuel on which the engine is normally designed to operate) under pressure to individual injectors for the cylinders of the engine; said system comprising an electronic control unit positioned in operative relationship to the engine and the fuel supply sources and delivery components therefor, an electrically controllable first variable flow regulator coupled to a supply source of a combustible gaseous or liquified gas alternative fuel on which the engine is capable of operating with or without mixing with said principal liquid fuel, said first variable flow regulator being electrically connected to the control unit and being arranged to receive the combustible alternative fuel under pressure and deliver controlled quantities of said alternative fuel to the engine as determined by electrical signals received by the control unit as hereinafter stated and transmitted from said electronic control unit to said first variable flow regulator, by pass bleed means for bleeding liquid fuel from the principal liquid fuel injection system at the output

side of the injector pump and before the injectors and by passing the bleed fuel to a by pass control system, said by pass control system including a by pass flow meter, electrically connected to the control unit and arranged to measure the quantity of fuel bled from the output side of the injection system and supply a corresponding electrical signal to said electronic control unit, said electrical signal from said flow meter enabling said electronic control unit to determine the energy value of the proportion of principal liquid fuel normally intended to be supplied to the engine to meet the engines demand at that time but bled from the injection system and to control and adjust the amount of electric power required to be supplied to said variable flow regulator to enable regulation of delivery to the engine of the prescribed quantities of alternative fuel proportional in energy value to that of the bled fuel and necessary to maintain the required power rating and/or speed of the engine for normal efficient operation at that time.

Compl. Specn. 33 pages.

Drgs. 4 sheets.

CLASS : 116C.

161455

Int. Class : B65g 15/00 & 15/12.

HIGH ANGLE CONVEYING APPARATUS.

Applicant : CONTINENTAL CONVEYOR & EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC., A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. WITH BUSINESS OFFICES AT P.O. BOX 400, WINFIELD, ALABAMA 35594, U.S.A.

Inventors : JOSEPH ANIBAL DOS SANTOS, JIM COX, TOMMYE ELVIN ROBERTSON & JAMES HARMON KRAMER.

Application for Patent No. 605/Del/84 filed on 27th July, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

20 claims

A high angle conveying apparatus which comprises

- (a) a conveyor belt trained around pulleys for movement in a first endless path of travel;
- (b) a cover belt trained around further pulleys for movement in a second endless path of travel;
- (c) tensioning means cooperating with at least one of the belts to maintain a predetermined tension of the belt;
- (d) support means supporting each of the belts in their respective said paths of travel; said paths of travel having a generally horizontal material loading zone where the belts are out of operative proximate contact with each other, a curved transitional zone between the material loading zone and an inclined material lifting zone, the material lifting zone comprising an essentially straight inclined zone where the belts are in operative proximate contact with each other whereby material is sandwiched between the conveyor belt and the cover belt and is held therebetween, and a material discharge zone where the belts are moved out of operative proximate contact with each other for discharging material from the conveyor belt; (e) pressure means contacting a surface of the cover belt obverse to the surface contacting conveyed material in the material lifting zone to apply an effectively fully equalized pressure onto the cover belt and conveyor belt; (f) drive means connected to at least one of said pulleys and said further pulleys to move the cover belt and the conveyor belt through said respective paths of travel of said belts; and
- (g) means providing a supporting framework for said support means.

Compl. Specn. 39 pages, Drgs. 9 sheets.

CLASS: 163B₃.

161456

Int. Class : F04c 1/04, 1/10.

A PAIR OF ROTORS.

Applicant: INGERSOLL RAND COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, HAVING AN OFFICE AT 200 CHESTNUT RIDGE ROAD, WOODCLIFF LAKE, NEW JERSEY 07675, U.S.A.

Inventor : JAMES LOYD BOWMAN.

Applicant : INGERSOLL, RAND COMPANY, A CORPORATION, August, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

10 claims

A pair of rotors, comprising a male rotor (14), and a female rotor (16), said male rotor (14) having helical lobes (22), and intervening grooves (24), rotatable about its axis (18) within a machine housing (12) for cooperative coating, meshing engagement with said female rotor (16), said female rotor also having helical lobes (26) and intervening grooves (28), and rotatable about its axis (20), in order that fluid admitted into such housing will be received in said grooves and, due to coating, meshing engagement of said rotors, will have the pressure thereof altered, wherein each of said male rotor lobes (22), has, in cross-section, a pair of generally convex surfaces (34, 36), and a first radially outermost point (38) intermediate said pair of surfaces; and said male rotor has a pitch circle (30); wherein a line (4) traversing said male rotor axis (18) and a first point (38) defined by said radially outermost point of a said lobe (22) further traverses a second, given point (42) on said pitch circle (30) of said male rotor; each of said grooves (28) of said female rotor (16) has, in cross-section, a pair of generally concave surfaces (72, 74), and a first radially innermost point (38) intermediate said pair of concave surfaces; and said female rotor has a pitch circle (32); wherein in a given relative position of the rotors a line (40) traversing said second axis (20) and said radially innermost first point (38) of said female rotor groove further traverses said second, given point (42) where said male and female rotor pitch circle meet; characterised in that only a minor portion (44) of one of said convex surfaces (36) of the male rotor is a circular arc which (a) traverses said male rotor pitch circle, and (b) has a given radius originating at said second point (42); and said male rotor minor portion (44) commences at a third point (46) and extends to a fourth point (48) along said one convex surface (36), said third point is at a prescribed distance outward from said male rotor pitch circle (30) and the distance of said fourth point (48) from said third point is the same length as said prescribed distance, said minor portion (44) being contiguous with a major portion of said convex surface (36), a major portion of said one convex surface consisting of an arcuate portion in turn contiguous with an arc of an exponentially increasing radius to said first radially outermost point (38) of said male rotor lobe (22); the other of said convex surfaces (34) of said male rotor being composed of another arcuate portion traversing said male rotor pitch circle (30), said other arcuate portion being of a preselected radius originating at said second point (42) and being contiguous with further portions of said other convex surfaces (34) bounded by (a) said radially outermost point (38) and (b) a fifth point (5) located along said other convex surface (34) spaces apart from, and radially inward of, said radially outermost point of said male rotor lobe, and wherein one of said concave surfaces (74) of said female rotor also has a minor portion which is a circular arc corresponding to said minor portion of said male rotor and (a) traversing said pitch circle (32) of said female rotor, and (b) has a radius originating at said second point (42); and said minor portion of the female rotor extends from said third point which is also located, on the pitch circle (32) of said female rotor to a point on said rotor corresponding to said fourth point which is located at a selected distance inward of said pitch circle (32) of said female rotor; a major portion of said one concave surface (74) of said female rotor contiguous with said minor portion (44) consisting of an arcuate portion of varying curvature and extending from said fourth point (48) to said

radially innermost point (38); the other of said concave surfaces (72), of said female rotor (16), composed of another circular arc which traverses said pitch circle (32) and has a prescribed radius originating at said second point (42); and each of said other portions of said concave surface (72) of said female rotor is bounded by (a) said first point (38), and (b) a given fifth point (50) which is spaced apart from, and radially outward of, said first point; wherein a line (41) drawn from said second point (42), and traversing said fourth point (48) substantially traverses another such fifth point (50) of the other of said concave surfaces (72) of an adjacent one of said female rotor grooves (28); said other concave surface (72) being contiguous with said arcuate portion of varying curvature of said one concave surface (74) at said radially innermost point (38).

Compl. Specn. 21 pages. Drgs. 4 sheets.

CLASS : 144 A & B.

161457

Int. Class : C09d 13/00.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF A COMPOSITION USEFUL FOR COATING RUSTED SURFACES.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventors : SUBBIAH GURUVIAH, CHAKRAVARTHI RAJAGOPAL, MEYYAPPA SUNDARAM & KUMMATI THIDAL SANTHANAM RACAPOLAN.

Application for Patent No. 651/Del/84 filed on 13th August, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

3 claims

A process for the preparation of a composition useful for coating rusted surfaces which comprises reacting Phosphoric acid (15-45gm), Iron powder (6-11gm), Acetic acid (5-10 ml), Manganese carbonate (1.5-2gm), Oxidising agent like Oxidising agent like Sodium nitrate of $KMnO_4$ (0.3-0.5 gm) and Water (70-30 ml).

Compl. Specn. 7 pages.

CLASS : 51D.

161458

Int. Class : B26b 21/52.

RAZOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY.

Applicant : THE GILLETTE COMPANY, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, OF PRUDENTIAL TOWER BUILDING, BOSTON, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : CHESTER FREDERICK JACOBSON

Application for patent No. 725/Del/84 filed on 14th September, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

3 claims

A razor handle assembly comprising a grip portion, a head portion at one end of said grip portion, the head portion having first and second arms movable toward and away from each other, characterised in that a first blade support is mounted on said first arm and a second blade support is mounted on said second arm, said supports being adapted to receive a razor blade assembly and to permit pivotal movement of said razor blade assembly on said handle assembly, in that a spring-biased plunger disposed in said head portion and extending between said first and second blade supports, said plunger being reciprocally movable in said head portion with a free end of said plunger being adapted to engage an

underside cam portion of said blade assembly to exercise a bias on said blade assembly and thereby urge said blade assembly to a given position on said supports, said plunger having laterally protruding first and second extensions and detents upstanding one from each of said extensions, each of said blade supports having an opening therein adapted to receive, respectively, said detents, whereby said spring is adapted to urge said detents into said openings when said arms are moved toward each other, to lock said arms in close proximity to each other and engagement of said plunger with said blade assembly effects removal of said detents from said openings to permit said arms to move away from each other and said blade supports to engage said blade assembly.

Compl. Specn. 11 pages. Drgs. 8 sheets.

CLASS : 50E.

161459

Int. Class : B65d 85/00.

CRYOGENIC STORAGE CONTAINER.

Applicant: HARSCO CORPORATION, A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE AND HAVING AN OFFICE AT HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : ALFRED BARTHEL.

Application for Patent No. 799/Del/84 filed on 16th October, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule, 1972) Patents Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

16 claims

A cryogenic storage container for transporting materials at cryogenic temperatures having a vessel wall which contains an opening to the atmosphere, the vessel wall surrounding a micro-fibrous structure contained within the interior of the vessel wall, the micro-fibrous structure having a centrally-disposed core, said core being permeable to liquified gas, said core having at least one void contained therein, the void being accessible to the opening in the vessel wall and adapted for the removable placement of the material to be transported at cryogenic temperature, the micro-fibrous structure comprising a liquified gas adsorption matrix adapted for holding a liquefied gas such as liquid nitrogen in adsorption and capillary suspension within the interior of the container, the matrix being composed of a web of very small diameter inorganic fibres surrounding the core in a multi-layered arrangement, said matrix having an outside diameter conforming to the inside diameter of the wall.

Compl. Specn. 23 pages. Drgs. 2 sheets.

CLASS : 141D & 198D.

161460

Int. Class : B03b 7/00.

METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF GLASSIFIED SLAG FROM THE COMBUSTIBLE RESIDUE OF A CHEMICAL PROCESS.

Applicant : VOEST ALPINE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, AN AUSTRIAN COMPANY, OF 5 MULDENSTRASSE, A-4020 LINZ, AUSTRIA.

Inventors: FELIX WALLNER, ADAM KRIER, WALTER LUGSCHEIDER, PAUL FREIMANN & GOTHARD UCKERT.

Application for Patent No. 817/Del/84 filed on 22nd October, 1984.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule, 1972) Patents Office Branch, New Delhi-5.

7 claims

A method for production of glassified slag from the combustible residue of a chemical process, said residue containing heavy metal components of the kind such as herein described in a shaft gasifier having a primary-gas reaction zone and a secondary-gas reaction zone, said method comprising the steps of :

forming a solid bed of carbon-containing material in the primary gas reaction zone of said gasifier,

introducing charging substances including an oxygen bearing gas and said heavy metal containing residue into said primary-gas reaction zone,

introducing into said gasifier slag-forming substances of the kind such as herein described for absorbing and setting the heavy metals contained in said residue,

burning said oxygen bearing gas and heavy metal containing residue to produce a primary gas in said primary-gas reaction zone and a secondary gas in said secondary-gas reaction zone, and

maintaining a temperature in said solid bed at a level to produce slag ash from said charging and slag-forming substances and above the melting point of said slag and ash, and to keep the viscosity of said slag below 100 poise.

Compl. Specn. 16 pages. Drgs. 2 sheets.

PATENTS SEALED

150623 156744 158161 158198 158208 158239 158250 158251
158252 158253 158282 158379 158394 158404 158459 158460
158461 158462 158464 158465 158466 158467 158473 158474
158475 158477 158481 158497 158498 158500 158507 158510
158534 158536 158537 158538 158544 158554 158555 158633
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155813 155825 155826 155831 155832 155888 155896 155902
155903 155905 155907 155940 155946 155950 155951 155988
156503

RENEWAL FEES PAID

139745 140061 141772 142401 142989 143541 143767 143889
145745 145948 146370 146975 147897 148385 148703 149088
149513 159548 149930 149950 150373 150456 150813 150935
151022 151024 151059 151141 151443 151860 151941 152345
152405 152622 152640 152766 152803 152919 153088 153289
153496 153521 153607 153726 154193 154353 154999 155398
155427 155560 155569 155755 155922 156143 156443 156530
156741 156851 156933 156940 157082 157095 157158 157322
157382 157465 157535 157569 157572 157616 157652 157688
158201 158237 158269 158271 158272 158302 158384 159088

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

An opposition has been entered by Christine Hoden (India) Private Limited to the grant of a Patent on application No. 159406 made by Tambrands Limited.

CLAIM UNDER SECTION 20(1) OF THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

The claim made by Polyfont under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 to proceed the application for Patent No. 144629 in their name has been allowed.

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 155282 dated the 15-5-1982 made by Reckitt & Calman of India Limited on the 10-2-1987 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 30-5-1987 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 156665 dated the 6-8-83 made by Sitaram Khatore on the 18-3-1987 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 20-6-1987 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 150456 dated the 5-3-1980 made by Arun Bhaskar Gangal on the 3-2-1987 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 30-5-1987 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following design have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Design Act, 1911.

The date shown in the each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class. 1. Nos. 158369 to 158371 Khaitan (India) Ltd., Indian Company of 46C, J. L. Nehru Road, Calcutta-700071, W.B., India, "Ceiling Fan". May 27, 1987.

Class. 3. No. 158243. Shako Plastick, Gujarat Industrial Compound, Tilak Nagar, Off: Aarey Road, Goregaon (East), Bombay-400063 Maharashtra, India, Indian Sole Proprietary Firm, "Cap of bottle". April 16, 1987.

Class. 1. No. 158259. Safari Industries (India) Ltd., 107/0, Khotani Textile Compound, Bazarward, Kurja, Bombay-400070, Maharashtra, India, a private limited company, "Suitcase". April 21, 1987.

Class. 1. No. 158276. Modi Rubber Limited, an Indian Company, Modinagar, U.P., India, "Tyre for a vehicle wheel". April 28, 1987.

Class. 1. No. 158308. Hawkins Cookers Limited, F-101, Maker Towers, P.O. Box 15083, Culti Parade, Bombay-400005, Maharashtra, India, an Indian Company, "Handle of Pressure Cooker". May 7, 1987.

Class. 1. No. 158501. Eagle Flask Pvt. Ltd., Eagle Estate, Talegaon 410507, Dist. Pune, Maharashtra, India, "Tap". July 7, 1987.

Class. 1. No. 158587. Deepak Kathuria or Dee Pee Plastic, B-62/10, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi, India, Indian, "Plastic Mirror Frame". July 29, 1987.

Class. 1. No. 158633. Harshad Sardesai & Satishchandra Soman, Indians of 2-A, Sushila Apartments, Nal Stop, Karve Road, Dist. Pune, Maharashtra, India, "Fused Plug". August 5, 1987.

Class. 4. Nos. 158266 & 158267. The Indo Asahi Glass Co. Ltd., Indian Public Limited Company, 3, Hungerford Street, Calcutta-700017, W.B., India, "Figured Glass". April 24, 1987.

NAME INDEX OF APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1987. (NOS. 98/CAL/87 TO 154/CAL/87, 64/MAS/87 TO 139/MAS/87, 81/DEL/87 TO 176/DEL/87 AND 29/BOM/87 TO 54/BOM/87)

Name & Application No.

"A"

A-Happi Oy.—42/Bom/87.

Acco Babcock Inc.—130/Del/87 & 133/Del/87.

Actief N.V.—123/Del/87.

Advanced Separation Technologists Incorporated.—104/Del/87.

Akerlund & Rausing Licens Aktiebolag.—82/Del/87.

Name & Application No.

Aktieboleget Draco.—156/Del/87.

Allakhveriev, T.N.O.—119/Cal/87 & 120/Cal/87.

Allied Corporation.—91/Del/87 & 161/Del/87.

Aliev, F.A.O.—119/Cal/87 & 120/Cal/87.

Alsthom.—89/Del/87.

Anciens Ets Pene Aaron.—145/Del/87.

Ashland Oil Inc.—154/Del/87.

Athanassiadis, A.—144/Cal/87.

"B"

BASF Aktiengesellschaft.—134/Mas/87.

BCL Packaging Limited.—114/Del/87.

BICC Public Limited Company.—172/Del/87.

BP Chemicals Limited.—128/Del/87.

Barr and Stroud Limited.—66/Mas/87 & 100/Mas/87.

Bataev, L. P.—119/Cal/87.

Bataeva, L. P.—119/Cal/87.

Bauman, J.—142/Del/87.

Belgorodsky Tekhnologicheskyy Institut Stroitelnykh Materialov Imeni I.A. Grishmanova.—86/Del/87.

Belpit Corporation.—101/Cal/87.

Bendix Limited.—168/Del/87.

Bespak PLC.—40/Bom/87.

Bhat, G.V.—136/Mas/87.

Bose, V.J.—119/Mas/87.

Brahmarakshas, L.M.—125/Del/87.

Braquehais, L.—145/Del/87.

Bricmont & Associates Inc.—136/Cal/87.

"C"

Caterpillar Inc.—107/Mas/87.

Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute.—94/Mas/87 & 95/Mas/87.

Chowdhury, D.N.—134/Cal/87.

Choudhri, K.V.—48/Cal/87.

Cimsa, Sintra.—159/Del/87.

Circuitgrah, S.L.—113/Cal/87.

Clement, A.P.—145/Del/87.

Colgate-Palmolive Company.—108/Del/87, 109/Del/87 & 153/Del/87.

Combustion Engineering, Inc.—135/Cal/87.

Consilium Materials Handling Marine.—110/Cal/87 & 111/Cal/87.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.—117/Del/87, 118/Del/87, 119/Del/87 & 110/Mas/87.

Couwenbergs, P.—110/Mas/87.

Cummins Engine Company Inc.—129/Cal/87.

*Name & Application No.***"D"**

DSM Resins B.V.—106/Mas/87.
 David, T. J.—111/Del/87.
 Deutsche Texaco AG.—133/Mas/87.
 Dholaria, K.R.—52/Bom/87.
 Dhonde, T.K.—33/Bom/87.
 Digital Equipment Corporation.—120/Del/87, 121/Del/87 & 122/Del/87.
 Dom-Sicherheitstechnik GmbH & Co. KG.—106/Del/87.
 Dubova, V.Y.—119/Cal/87.
 Dymax Corporation.—139/Del/87.
 Dyna Products A.B.—158/Del/87.
 Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft.—72/Mas/87 & 75/Mas/87.

"E"

E.I. Du Pont De Nemours and Company.—114/Cal/87 & 115/Cal/87.
 Eirich, H.—105/Cal/87.
 Eirich, P.—105/Cal/87.
 Eirich, W.—105/Cal/87.
 Electronic & Engineering Company.—45/Bom/87.
 ELI Lilly and Company.—139/Cal/87.
 Energy Conversion Devices, Inc.—153/Cal/87 & 154/Cal/87.
 Enichem Fibre S.P.A.—96/Mas/87 & 97/Mas/87.
 Enichem S.P.A.—80/Mas/87.
 Escorts Limited.—81/Del/87.
 Euroceltique S.A.—175/Del/87.

"F"

Fabcon Incorporated.—173/Del/87.
 Facet Enterprises, Inc.—150/Del/87.
 Formland Industries Incorporated.—102/Del/87.
 Fizz Wizz Overseas Limited.—79/Mas/87.
 Flakt Aktiebolag.—83/Mas/87.
 Fletcher Sutcliffe Wild Limited.—106/Cal/87.
 Fosco International Limited.—92/Mas/87.
 Foxtech PTY Ltd.—99/Cal/87.
 Franz Welz Internationale Transports GmbH.—121/Cal/87.
 Franz X. Starlinger-Huemer.—131/Cal/87.
 Fried Krupp Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung.—125/Cal/87.

"G"

GKN Technology Limited.—165/Del/87.
 Gajera, R.N.—49/Bom/87.
 Gangal, A. B.—30/Bom/87.
 Gardner, N.A.—84/Del/87 & 92/Del/87.
 Gilchrist Studios Group Limited.—148/Del/87.
 Glasstech Inc.—128/Mas/87.

*Name & Application No.***"G"**

Golovachev, A.M.—119/Cal/87.
 Goodyear Aerospace Corporation.—114/Del/87.
 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, The.—167/Del/87.
 Graevenitz, A.—105/Del/87.
 Greaven Fosco Limited.—39/Bom/87.
 Gupta, A.K.—100/Del/87.
 Guseinov, F.O.O.—119/Cal/87 & 120/Cal/87.

"H"

Habib, N.A.—91/Mas/87.
 Halcon S.D. Group Inc. The.—155/Del/87.
 Harsco Corporation.—127/Del/87.
 Hartal, J.—103/Mas/87.
 Hazemag Dr. Andreas GmbH & Co.—90/Del/87.
 Heb Plastics Pvt. Ltd.—53/Bom/87.
 Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien.—67/Mas/87 & 101/Mas/87.
 Hindustan Lever Ltd.—43/Bom/87.
 Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft.—107/Cal/87.
 Hoechst India Ltd.—50/Bom/87 & 51/Bom/87.
 Honeywell-Elac-Nautik GmbH.—36/Bom/87.

"I"

ICI Americas INC.—109/Cal/87.
 Imperial Chemical Industries Plc.—164/Del/87.
 Injectall Limited.—132/Cal/87.
 Inland Steel Company.—105/Mas/87.
 Institut National De La Recherche Agronomique.—150/Cal/87.
 Institut Pasteur and Commissariat A L' Energie Atomique (CEA).—150/Cal/87.
 Interlego AG.—116/Del/87.
 Iqbal, M.—64/Mas/87.

"K"

Kalachari, C.—86/Mas/87, 87/Mas/87, 88/Mas/87 & 89/Mas/87.
 Kamlapure, C.G.—35/Bom/87.
 Kamlapure, N.G.—35/Bom/87.
 Kamlapure, V.G.—35/Bom/87.
 Kasumov, K.G.O.—119/Cal/87 & 120/Cal/87.
 Kenrich Petrochemicals, Inc.—147/Del/87.
 Khanna, S.S.—44/Bom/87.
 Khar, R.N.—110/Del/87.
 Khurshedji, N.—34/Bom/87.
 Kinetica Technology International Corporation and others.—102/Del/87.
 Kollmorgen Technologists Corporation.—169/Del/87.
 Kotobuki & Co. Ltd.—31/Bom/87.
 Kudos Lighting Limited.—78/Mas/87.
 Kuo T.H.—102/Mas/87.

Name & Application No.	Name & Application No.
"L"	"P"
<p>Laboratori Guidotti Spa.—112/Cal/87. Lacrex Brevetti S.A.—77/Mas/87. Levine, H.E.—115/Del/87. Lincoln Electric Company, The.—93/Mas/87. Lubrizol Corporation, The.—85/Del/87 & 113/Del/87. Lucas Industries Public Limited Company.—68/Mas/87, 108/Mas/87, 114/Mas/87, 115/Mas/87, 123/Mas/87 & 124/Mas/87.</p>	<p>PPG Industries, Inc.—171/Del/87. Palitex Project-Company GmbH.—113/Mas/87. Palnitkar, R.P.—90/Mas/87. Palnitkar, M.R.—90/Mas/87. Palnitkar, V.R.—90/Mas/87. Panja, S.R.—148/Cal/87. Pardhananai, S.G. (Shri).—41/Bom/87. Patekar, S.N.—46/Bom/87. Patel, B.N.—49/Bom/87. Patel, R.—47/Bom/87. Paul, V.K.—127/Cal/87. Paul Wurth S.A.—143/Del/87 & 146/Del/87. Piaggio & S.S.P.A.—88/Del/87. Pfister GMBH.—76/Mas/87. Pfizer Inc.—107/Del/87. Project & Development India Ltd., The.—141/Cal/87. Rank Taylor Hobson Limited.—104/Mas/87. Reliance Electric Company.—103/Del/87. Richford Holding Inc.—84/Mas/87. Riles, W.G.—98/Cal/87. Robert Bosch GMBH.—85/Mas/87. Rockwell International Corporation.—163/Del/87. Routh, P.K.—146/Cal/87.</p>
"M"	"S"
<p>M.W. Kellogg Company, The.—149/Del/87. Maharaj, M.K.—118/Mas/87. Malcon SD Group, Inc., The.—155/Del/87. Mallia, M.S.—81/Mas/87. Mamedov, I.I.C.—119/Cal/87. Mamedov, U.A.—119/Cal/87 & 120/Cal/87. Mamedova, V.F.—119/Cal/87 & 120/Cal/87. Manville Corporation.—128/Cal/87. Masumov, K.G.O.—120/Cal/87. Merlin Gerin.—74/Mas/87, 82/Mas/87, & 135/Mas/87. Metal Box PLC.—127/Mas/87. Mienot, G.F.—137/Del/87. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.—99/Mas/87. Minovitch, M.A.—136/Del/87. Mitra, B.P.—32/Bom/87. Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha.—132/Mas/82. Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Incorporated.—122/Cal/87. Montana Wind Turbine, Inc.—142/Cal/87. 2 Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Meditsinskiy Institut Imeni N.I. Pirogova.—118/Cal/87. Mull, V.—152/Del/87 & 174/Del/87. Muthu, T.—137/Mas/87.</p>	<p>SMS Schloemann-Stemag Aktiengesellschaft.—98/Mas/87 & 130/Mas/87. Salete, F.—157/Del/87. Samsonite Corporation.—83/Del/87. Sanden Corporation.—138/Del/87. Sarl, B.—140/Del/87. Savced, S.M.—138/Cal/87. Schubert and Salzer Maschinenfabrik Aktiengesellschaft.—125/Mas/87.— Seldov, N.M.O.—119/Cal/87 & 120/Cal/87. Sen, M. (Sr).—145/Cal/87. Sharma, J.C.—112/Del/87. Shell International Research Maatschappij B.V.—129/Del/87, 131/Del/87, 132/Del/87 and 170/Del/87. Shell Oil Company.—162/Del/87. Shree Krishna Kesar Laboratories Ltd.—152/Del/87 & 174/Del/87. Shriram Institute for Industrial Research.—14/Del/87, 95/Del/87, 96/Del/87, 97/Del/87, 98/Del/87 & 99/Del/87. SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT.—102/Cal/87, 143/Cal/87 & 147/Cal/87. Singh, J.—134/Del/87 & 135/Del/87. Sire, E.M.—119/Cal/87. Smetscock, M.—176/Del/87.</p>
"N"	
<p>NGK Insulators, Ltd.—152/Cal/87. N.V. Rychem S.A.—126/Mas/87. Nadlla.—70/Mas/87. Naithani, H.D. (Mr.).—130/Cal/87. Nauchno-Proizvodstvennoe Obiedinenie Po Abrazivam I Shlifovaniiu.—137/Cal/87. Nissan Chemical Industries Ltd.—126/Cal/87. Nissel Asb Machine Co. Ltd.—69/Mas/87. Northern Engineering Industries PLC.—120/Mas/87, 121/Mas/87 & 122/Mas/87. Norton Company.—124/Cal/87. Nunes, F.—29/Cal/87.</p>	
"O"	
<p>OLE-Bendtrasmussen.—71/Mas/87. Otis Elevator Company.—141/Del/87.</p>	

Name & Application No.	Name & Application No.
Snell, T.B.—87/Del/87	"V"
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Solanki, A.M.—54/Bom/87.	Vidricis Argentina S.A.—151/Del/87.
Solarex Corporation.—123/Cal/87.	Vijayan, T.A.—65/Mas/87.
Spetsialnoe Konstruktorskoe Bjuro Magnitnoi Gidrodinamiki Instituta Fiziki Akademii Nauk Latvinskoi SSR.—151/Cal/87.	Vorozheikin, A.P.—120/Cal/87.
Steffen, R.—73/Mas/87.	Vsesojuzny Gosudarstvenny Institut Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh I Proektnykh Rabot Ogneupornoj Promyshlennosti.—100/Cal/87.
Stevenson, Abercrombie & Claythorne.—93/Bom/87.	Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatel'sky I Proektny Institut Alju-Minicvoi, Mgnievoi I-El'ktroldnoi Promyshlennosti.—137/Cal/87 & 151/Cal/87.
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Sylsands Securities (Proprietary Limited).—166/Del/87.	WLPV HOLDINGS PROPRIETARY LIMITED.—131/Mas/87.
"T"	Waggonfabrik Talbot.—124/Del/87.
TCS Containers Pty. Ltd.—112/Mas/87.	Washington University Technology Associates, Inc.—140/Cal/87.
Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd.—116/Cal/87, 117/Cal/87, 109/Mas/87 & 129/Mas/87.	Wechter, S.R.—139/Mas/87.
Telefonsktiefbolaget LM Ericsson.—160/Del/87.	Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company Limited.—101/Del/87.
Texaco Development Corporation.—133/Cal/87.	Wipro Information Technology Limited.—37/Bom/87.
Thyssen Stahl AG.—103/Cal/87.	
Tokar, A.E.—119/Cal/87.	
Tsudakoma Corporation.—104/Cal/87.	
"U"	
Union Carbide Corporation.—116/Mas/87 & 117/Mas/87.	

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